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A
TREATISE
ON
VACCINATION.

FOR THE PERUSAL OF PARENTS.

BY
JOHN CHARLETON YEATMAN,
SURGEON EXTRAORDINARY TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOCESTER,
&c. &c.

CROCKERS, PRINTERS, FROME.

1822.

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VACCINATION

THE TREATMENT OF SMALLPOX

BY

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

LECTURER IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

1872



ADVERTISEMENT.

SEVENTY-TWO deaths, from Small Pox, have lately occurred in this town *alone*, in consequence of the culpable neglect of parents to submit their children to timely vaccination.— This neglect has arisen chiefly from the circumstance, that the prejudices so commonly entertained against the Cow Pox, have been increased by reports of many failures. I have written, therefore, with a view to weaken those prejudices, sincerely hoping that it may have the effect of inducing persons to avail themselves of the benefits resulting from vaccination. The Cow Pox, *to say the very least of it*, will preserve the great majority of individuals from the Small Pox, *and in almost all instances of failure, will so alter and shorten the duration of that disease as to render it milder than when propagated by inoculation.*

These few pages are intended for the perusal of those whose faith in the merits of vaccination has been shaken; and *more especially* for gratuitous distribution among my poorer neighbours in and about Frome, who may not be altogether void of education. It was for this reason that I thought it right to publish by subscription. The readiness with which so many subscribers in this town and neighbourhood, have complied

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with my request to insert their names as friends to vaccination; and with which, many individuals have permitted me to publish the cases in the body of the Treatise, is peculiarly gratifying to me.

The following letter, with his lordship's permission, I shall here insert, trusting it will further the cause of vaccination in this very populous district.

The Bishop of Rochester writes thus:—

Wells, May 2, 1822.

Dear Sir,

The subject you have undertaken to discuss, I have always conceived to be of the highest importance, and that every effort to remove the popular prejudices against vaccination, merits the encouragement and support of every man of humanity; and I shall feel a very sincere satisfaction, if the addition of my name amongst your subscribers, should in any degree, contribute towards that end.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,

Your very faithful, humble Servant,

WILLIAM ROCHESTER.

Should this publication be the means of rescuing a single individual from a horrid and loathsome disease, and from an untimely death, I shall be amply repaid for the little trouble I have taken in committing it to the press.

Frome, June 27, 1822.

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A
TREATISE
ON
VACCINATION.

WHEN Lady Mary Wortley Montague introduced the practice of inoculation into Great Britain, from Turkey, it was inveighed bitterly against by the great bulk of the people. — “What,” said they, “be the willing instruments of murdering or disfiguring our infants! God forbid! If this horrid and fatal disease, (the Small Pox) shall still be permitted to rage amongst us, we must yield to our fate; but never will we submit ourselves and children to be inoculated with so deadly a poison.”

When the discovery of Cow Pox was made known by that distinguished Physician, Dr. Jenner, the people cried out, “What! introduce a new disease amongst us; and that, too, *from a brute!*” Forgetting that their chief food was

derived from this same brute, and that this food being first converted into their blood, had built up, supported, and entered into every atom of their frames.

The Small Pox has destroyed more human beings than the plague, and disfigured more than it has destroyed. In China and Persia the unhappy victim of Small Pox is deserted by his relations and friends; such horror does it inspire. Look at an infant sickening for, and labouring under, the confluent form of this disease:—thrown into violent fever—covered with pimples which, as they increase are filled, first with a thin fluid, and then with matter, so that the eye cannot light upon an atom of undiseased skin;—the head swollen—the mouth and throat studded with pustules—the eyes blinded—the brain fired! Then comes on a second fever, and the body irritated by countless pustules, and oppressed by the rapid absorption of the poison, falls into putrefaction and the grave! On the other hand, the *very worst symptoms* of Cow Pox are slight fever and headach with some pain and swelling in the armpit: no one was ever rendered blind;

beauty was never injured, much less destroyed by this disease; nor has one life been lost by it.

Uneducated persons have set up *their opinion* on the subject of vaccination, in opposition to that of the Parliament of the country; which, composed, as it is, of talent, wealth, and rank, thought the sum of thirty thousand pounds too little, as a grateful acknowledgement to Dr. Jenner, for granting to mankind the measureless benefits of his great discovery:—in opposition to the opinion of the Governments and people of France, Russia, Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, in some of which countries a law* has been enacted, to forbid, under severe penalties, inoculation for the Small Pox; and where, in consequence of this measure, and the almost universal practice of vaccination, the Small Pox is scarcely to be seen. I have been, at all times, surprised that persons, not bred to medicine, should advance *their opinion* on the subject of vaccination, in opposition to that of the Royal

* The thoughtless exposure of patients, with Small Pox, in the public streets and roads, by which the lives of others are threatened with infection and death, is punishable, *in this Country*, by fine and imprisonment.

Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and of every Physician and Surgeon of repute, throughout the world. One would have supposed that, although the doubts of such persons, as to the Cow Pox being a preventive of Small Pox, could not have been removed by the power of *their own judgments*, in a matter *purely medical*; yet that those doubts would have vanished when they recollected that, all Medical Practitioners of repute were, and are, decided advocates of vaccination, although, in point of interest, great losers by the introduction of it. Surgeons obtained from the Small Pox, as many pounds, as they now receive shillings, from vaccination. Is it possible that they should relinquish so rich a harvest, *unless in their judgments and consciences*, they believed the Cow Pox a most astonishing safeguard against the Small Pox?—I feel perfectly assured that it is only requisite to put this matter in a fair and intelligible manner before the public, in order to convince all, who are willing and able to study the subject, of this invaluable truth.

With the view, therefore, of shewing on what grounds the advice of Medical Practitioners, in

regard to vaccination, is founded, this Treatise will be divided into seven Sections. These are intended to meet the various objections, urged by some parents against that admirable practice; and although it will be impossible to state *much* that might be advanced in favor of it, without making this publication too long, and not sufficiently plain for general readers; yet it is to be hoped that no important fact, necessary to be known, will be omitted.

1st. It will be seen, that instances of Small Pox after Cow Pox, are, almost always, to be attributed to *imperfect* vaccination, and not to any defect in the vaccine disease.

2ndly. That many cases have occurred of modified Small Pox, after regular Small Pox; and of regular Small Pox twice to the same individuals.

3rdly. That Small Pox, when it does occur, after vaccination, is *lighter than after inoculation*.

4thly. That Small Pox inoculation is a disgraceful and fatal practice; not only because it destroys or disfigures several persons out of every hundred, on whom it is practised; but

because, the greater the number of persons who are inoculated, the more that loathsome distemper will spread to others in *what is called*, “the *natural way*,” and the greater will be the number of deaths.

5thly. That Scrofula, Humours, and Eruptive disorders, cannot be propagated with Cow Pox; although the two latter may occasionally be brought into action by vaccination, *if lurking in the constitution*: at the same time it will be observed, that this happens more frequently after Small Pox, Chicken Pox, and Measles.

6thly. That there is no reason to believe that Cow Pox will wear itself out.

7thly. That the proofs of imperfect vaccination are well known to the Surgeon, *who has an opportunity afforded him* of tracing the progress of the pustule: and that when such proofs are detected, he will vaccinate a *second* time. Lastly, I shall conclude with a very few observations, because enough will be said under each division of the subject, to enable my readers to draw their own conclusion.

SECTION 1.

SMALL POX AFTER COW POX, ATTRIBUTED, WITH FEW
EXCEPTIONS, TO IMPERFECT VACCINATION.

THAT many instances of Small Pox have occurred after vaccination, cannot be denied; but that they have not been more numerous, greatly surprises me. Be it recollected, that thousands, and tens of thousands, have been vaccinated by persons *not bred to medicine*, (impelled, doubtless, by the purest motives of humanity) who could not have been competent to distinguish between the *genuine* and *spurious* pock. The human constitution becomes impregnated with the vaccine disease, by the absorption of the lymph or matter formed in the vesicle or pustule,* so as to be conveyed into the blood. In order to this, certain precautions are to be used in the choice of the

* Whilst the vaccine is in a very fluid state, it is called lymph; but when this is converted into a cream-like fluid, it is termed matter. A vesicle contains the former, a pustule the latter: so that the one is an advanced stage of the other.

vesicle, whence lymph is to be taken for vaccination : and as the condition of the patient, prior to vaccination, and the appearance and progress of the disease in its *genuine* form, cannot be properly understood, but by medical men, they *alone*, therefore, should be resorted to for the purpose of vaccination. How many individuals have been vaccinated, in whom one vesicle, *only*, has been excited, and that interrupted in its progress, to be robbed of the lymph or virus, (in order to vaccinate others) which should be absorbed into the blood, so as to impregnate the constitution sufficiently with the disease? How many have been vaccinated with *spurious matter*, or with matter *too old*, or lymph *too new*? How many, on whose bodies eruptions have existed, at the moment of vaccination? How many in whom the red circle has either not appeared around the pustule, or has been irregular, or zig-zag, in its formation? How many thousands amongst the poor, have either *not been brought back to the vaccinator after vaccination, or only once*, and therefore in whom those regular stages of the disease, by which *alone*, it is known to be *genuine*, have not been watched, either to be approved or disapproved of;—and yet nineteen

instances of Small Pox after vaccination, out of twenty, have been attributed to some defect in the vaccine disease; although thousands, and tens of thousands, of those operated upon, could never have undergone any thing but *an imperfect vaccination, and have never been subjected to the disease in its genuine form!*

SECTION 2.

SMALL POX OCCURRING TWICE TO THE SAME PERSONS.

IT has been too generally supposed, that Small Pox cannot appear twice in the same person ; but this supposition is contrary to fact. A lady who had the natural, after the inoculated Small Pox, was given over for death twice with this foul and loathsome distemper, and was twice marked and pitted with it. A woman, aged 72, who had been marked and pitted with Small Pox in her infancy, contracted it at that advanced age, and died. Even in this town, many instances are to be found of Small Pox occurring twice to the same persons. I have just seen William Barber, aged 45, Innoxhill, who is lying in a dangerous state under a load of pustules, both confluent and indented—his mouth and throat being covered with them. This man, when a child, had the inoculated Small Pox. His wife also, who had the Small Pox when an infant, has now contracted it in a modified form.

Elizabeth Young, aged 33, Keyford, is also labouring under modified Small Pox, although she was inoculated at about 7 years old, and, to use her own words, "had it very fine." She contracted this disease from her children, five of whom have just had the natural Small Pox, of whom one died. A sixth, *the only child who was vaccinated*, was under the influence of the disease in a *mild* degree.

Dr. Thompson, in a late publication, asserts that, 41 cases of varioloid disease (a mild and modified form of Small Pox) attacked persons "who had distinctly gone through either the natural or inoculated Small Pox, some of whom had even been deeply marked by this disease." The Doctor observes also, — "Besides the 41 cases which I have myself seen, I have been informed of 30 others, in which the present epidemic has attacked those who had previously passed through Small Pox; and of this whole number, 71, three have died; giving a proportion of deaths, nearly as one in twenty-three."

Surgeon Cross, of Norwich, in his late excellent work, notices "the occasional occur-

rence of regular Small Pox in those who formerly had the disease, either naturally or by inoculation."

Surgeon Moore, in his reply to the Anti-Vaccinists, says, "the contest whether vaccination invariably prevents the Small Pox, is exactly similar to that which was agitated a century ago, whether the inoculation of the Small Pox invariably prevented the contracting of that disease afterwards by contagion, which continues an undecided point; for there are many cases fully authenticated, of persons having the Small Pox twice; and many more have been narrated by the best authorities, which no one took the trouble to record. Dr. Woodville, late Physician to the Small Pox Hospital, often said, that patients were frequently brought into the Hospital covered with the Small Pox, who declared that they had been inoculated in their infancy; and had learnt from their mothers that they had had the disease." But, not to multiply facts, any unprejudiced person must perceive, that hundreds of cases of modified Small Pox occurring after regular Small Pox to the same individuals, are to be found in this kingdom:

hence it naturally follows, that the clamour against vaccination, on this account, might as well be raised against inoculation.

I have taken occasion to trace to our very doors, cases of the foregoing kind, as well as to quote authorities for their being by no means uncommon; whilst I have admitted that instances of Small Pox have occurred after vaccination. These are to be attributed, chiefly, to vaccinating with spurious lymph, or with lymph or matter in an improper state, and to various causes which I shall hereafter notice more particularly. I come now to treat of cases of Small Pox after vaccination, as they have occurred in other parts of this kingdom, as well as in Frome; and here it will be impossible not to perceive, that such cases are not only infinitely *milder* than those of natural, but even than those of *inoculated* Small Pox; which *important fact, together with that above mentioned, cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind.*

SECTION 3.

CASES OF SUPPOSED SMALL POX AFTER VACCINATION, WITH REMARKS THEREON, ETC.

EVERY Physician and Surgeon who has written on the subject of Cow Pox, as well as all those with whom I have conversed, are perfectly convinced, that this disease has not only the power of preventing Small Pox in the great bulk of those who have been vaccinated; *but also, the peculiar* property, in almost every instance, of robbing that disease of its horrors—in short, of rendering it so mild as not to be attended with danger. My readers, therefore, cannot fail to observe, that the patient who contracts Small Pox, after vaccination, is in a better situation than he would have been if he had been inoculated prior to it.—I could not but admire the very sensible remark of a poor woman the other day, who, on being asked whether she had had her children vaccinated, replied; “Sir, I always

have my children vaccinated when they are a few weeks old, and I never have them inoculated afterwards; because I think that *let the worst come to the worst*, they will have the Small Pox lighter than if it had come on after inoculation."

I have now to explain those peculiar forms of Small Pox after vaccination, which have occurred, and have excited so much prejudice against the Cow Pox, that thousands of persons are, at this moment, determined to refuse to infants the benefits resulting from one of the most brilliant and important discoveries ever made by man.

I shall commence with the Report of an eminent Surgeon, James Moore, Esq. Director of the National Vaccine Establishment, (brother to the late Lieutenant General Sir John Moore) after his visit to St. Osyth, in Essex, on the supposed failures of the Cow Pox.

“REPORT.

“Board Room, May 16th 1817.

“I HAVE the honour to communicate to the Board of the National Vaccine Establishment, the conclusion of the inquiry at *Saint Osyth*, in *Essex*, which was brought under their consideration by a letter from the Under Secretary of State, dated the 24th April, and by intelligence of the same tenor received from other quarters.

It appeared by letters from the Reverend Archdeacon *Jefferson*, a most zealous Magistrate, who is warmly interested for the safety of his parishioners, that the terror which had seized them was augmenting, and that the confidence hitherto placed in vaccination was much diminished, from a belief that numbers of those who had been vaccinated, had now contracted the Small Pox; and although this was by no means Mr. Jefferson's opinion, yet he expressed an earnest wish that some competent person should be deputed by the Board to investigate the subject.

Having had the honor of being nominated by the Board to undertake this scrutiny, I proceeded to Saint Osyth, where, in order to render the inquiry more impartial and satisfactory, Mr. *Jefferson* had assembled the five following Surgeons of the neighbourhood; Mr. *Rogers*, of Manningtree, Mr. *Nunn*, of Colchester, Mr. *Osmond*, of Thorpe, Mr. *Mason*, and Mr. *Martin* of Saint Osyth. I was introduced to those Gentlemen by the Archdeacon, who accompanied us to the residences of those who, according to report, had been attacked by the Small Pox subsequent to vaccination; for it was resolved to scrutinize the facts upon the spot.

The first two cases inquired into, were those of a Mrs. Fisher, and of Sarah Fisher. The one had been vaccinated by a Lady, fifteen years ago, who had made one puncture, and afterwards on the ninth day had opened the vesicle. The other was vaccinated by a travelling Quack, by a single puncture. These two women had lately had the Small Pox in a very mild degree.

Susan Denny was vaccinated by a Surgeon seven years ago, who had made one puncture. This young woman has also had a very mild attack of Small Pox which turned very early.

Mary and John West who had likewise been vaccinated by a single vesicle each, at the same period, were both lately attacked with a fever, followed by an eruption, which was believed to be Small Pox; but they had no medical attendant, and both soon recovered.

Elizabeth and Maria Pilbury were inoculated by a regular Surgeon, two years ago, in both arms. These two girls were taken ill a few weeks ago, and four or five spots broke out on each, which vanished in four days. As the Small Pox was prevailing, these Girls were suspected to have taken that malady.

Mrs. Fisk and her daughter were vaccinated twelve years ago, by some person in London, who had made one puncture in each, and never saw them afterwards: they only remember that their arms became sore, red, and swollen. The daughter lately inoculated herself with Small Pox, by means of a needle: this produced a smart fever, and about twenty very small pustules. The mother took the malady from her daughter, and had a slight illness, and twenty pustules also.

Samuel Fisk was vaccinated seven years ago, by a Surgeon, who excited one vesicle, which he afterwards opened. An old lady judged it prudent to inoculate this boy with Small Pox matter, and she produced a moderate crop of pustules.

Harriet Seabrook and her sister were vaccinated in both arms by a Surgeon. They were lately attacked with a fever and a rash. No medical gentleman saw them, consequently the nature of their disease is unknown; but they soon got well.

Sarah Mason appears also to have been properly vaccinated in both arms. Twelve days ago she became sick, and in four days a slight eruption showed itself. This from the prevailing terror, was also believed to be the Small Pox; but there is not the smallest vestige of the malady this day, which is the eighth since the eruption.

Mr. Henry Wilson was vaccinated sixteen years ago, and his brother Charles nine years ago. Each had one vesicle, which in the youngest was opened. Both these youths have had the Small Pox in a mitigated form; the pustules amounted to about fifty or sixty, which turned early. Mr. Wilson, the father, being alarmed by these attacks, thought it safe to have his daughter, and two other children, inoculated with Small Pox matter from their brother Henry. These three had also been formerly vaccinated by one puncture; they all, however, resisted the Small Pox infection; and only the punctured arms inflamed and festered.

John Vesey, a servant in the same house, had been vaccinated fourteen years before, by a Surgeon at Bradfield; one vesicle was excited, which had been ruptured. This man contracted the variolous fever, which was attended with delirium for two days; the eruption was copious though distinct, and proceeded regularly; the pustules seemed to the attending Surgeon smaller than usual. This was a well-marked case of Small Pox; he has, however, recovered perfectly.

Sarah Pullen appears to have been properly vaccinated in both arms. She caught a fever a month ago, followed by an eruption. No medical person saw her; but from her own description, the disease was certainly not the Small Pox, of which there is not the slightest mark.

William Beaston was vaccinated by one puncture, about seven years ago; he lately had an eruptive fever, but consulted no one; he said he had a number of small hard pimples, which arose about his head, which dried up in a week.

Lydia Barnes was inoculated in both arms; one vesicle was excited in each, which were not opened. This young woman lately nursed a man during a most violent variolous fever, and was continually exposed to the infection; she at last contracted a fever, which confined her three days to bed; an eruption of about fifty spots were thrown out; but only four matured and scabbed.

Mary Pooley had two regular vesicles last January, only one of which had been opened. This girl caught a fever, apparently from her father, who had the Small Pox; she had twelve spots which did not mature; they vanished in five or six days.

These were all the cases which were heard of in Private Dwellings; but as unfavourable reports had also been spread respecting the Poor House, this was also visited.

We there found one young woman and five children, who had been vaccinated; and we learnt from the Surgeon of the Workhouse, that a man who had never been vaccinated, had died lately in a dreadful state from the confluent Small Pox, yet not one of the others caught the infection; but the nurse said that one of the boys indeed had a single pimple.

These were the whole of the cases we could hear of, and which rumour had multiplied and magnified into wonderful importance.

The five Surgeons who assisted in the investigation, perceived clearly, that the circumstances which attended each case, preserved unimpeached the credit due to vaccination, and they accordingly drew up and signed a declaration to that effect, to be inserted in the county newspapers.

The incidents were, in fact, not of a novel description, as examples have before been occasionally communicated to the Board, of some persons who had been vaccinated according to the original method, being subsequently affected with the Small Pox, though usually in a very mitigated form. But such occurrences are most uncommon among those who have been vaccinated according to the last improved plan of practice promulgated by the Board. Some very rare instances of failures in vaccination, as exceptions to a general law, may however be expected, as long as the Small Pox is prevalent; since it has been fully ascertained that, when the air is strongly impregnated with the infectious vapour of the Small Pox, some of those who have once had this disease, are attacked a second time.

Upon the whole, it must be gratifying to the Board to find, that at St. Osyth, though some of the inhabitants have been vaccinated by ladies, and others by an itinerant Quack, yet none died of Small Pox during this epidemic, except a portion of those who were not vaccinated.

JAMES MOORE, *Director*.

To the Board of the
National Vaccine Establishment.

By order of the Board,

JAMES HERVEY, *Registrar*.

COPY of the DECLARATION ABOVE REFERRED TO,
Published in the Essex Newspapers.

VACCINATION.

“ IN consequence of the reported failure of vaccination in the parish of St. Osyth, We, the undermentioned Medical Gentlemen, on the recommendation of the Rev. Archdeacon *Jefferson*, and the Overseers of the same parish, have fully and deliberately, this day, investigated the matter; and beg, for the satisfaction of the public at large, to make the following declaration; *that we have found that the*

We consider that the Small Pox has, in very few instances, supervened to Vaccination; but that in those instances, we are of opinion that vaccination, most probably, had not been perfectly introduced into the system, owing simply to the nature and progress of the disease not having been at that time thoroughly understood.

In the remainder of the cases we have witnessed, we are of opinion, that although some cutaneous eruptions had taken place, they were by no means decidedly variolous, and if any of them did put on that appearance, they were of a mild and transient nature.

We therefore wish to declare, that we shall feel anxious to continue to prosecute vaccination, considering it one of the most valuable discoveries to society.

JAMES MOORE, Esq. Director of the National Vaccine Establishment, accompanied us during this investigation, and is precisely of the same opinion with us, and is to report the particulars to the Institution upon his return to London.

St. Osyth,
May 14, 1817.

GEORGE ROGERS,
ROGER NUNN,
MAURICE MASON,
THOMAS OSMOND,
ROBERT MARTIN."

The same description of *modified* Small Pox after vaccination, occurred at Edinburgh, and at Norwich, as stated in the works of Dr. Thomson, and Mr. Cross.

My brother, and late pupil, Dr. Yeatman, (of the Honourable East India Company's Service) saw the cases published by Dr. Thomson. He informed me, that almost all of them were either affected with papular, vesicular, or vesico-

pustular disease, all of which pursuing a mild course, vanished in a few days; or in plain language, with pimples, watery heads, or a mixture of these with pustules.

Surgeon Cross says that, at Norwich, (containing about 40,000 souls) he only detected, during the prevalence of Small Pox, in 1819, four cases of "*real* Small Pox after vaccination, which can have no weight against the practice of vaccination, when compared with ten thousand individuals living in the midst of a contaminated atmosphere, with 530 deaths, amongst little more than 3,000 who had neglected to be vaccinated, and with the occasional occurrence of regular Small Pox in those, who formerly had the disease either naturally or by inoculation." This great fact should sink deep into the minds of the people;—of the many reported cases of Small Pox after Cow Pox, amidst ten thousand vaccinated persons, only four instances of "*real* Small Pox" could be found. Mr. Cross remarks that the eruptive disorders which occurred indiscriminately in those who had passed *through Small Pox or Cow Pox*, and in those who had not had either of those diseases, were several forms

of *Chicken Pox*. And I have frequently had occasion to observe in many cases of supposed Small Pox after vaccination, that the Chicken Pox has been mistaken for that disease. It has often happened also, that vaccine failures have been reported when, on investigation, the children have actually been labouring under measles!

The cases of supposed Small Pox after vaccination, as they occurred to Dr. Thomson and Surgeon Cross, at Edinburgh and Norwich, are precisely of the same description as those met with by Mr. Moore and myself; therefore I need not detail them.

It would be interesting to ascertain the comparative number of those, who become affected with Small Pox after vaccination, with those in whom Small Pox occurs twice. On this point Mr. Cross observes, that he visited, indiscriminately, 112 families, consisting of 603 persons: of this number 200 had Small Pox, 91 had been vaccinated, and 312 had neither received the Cow Pox nor Small Pox. Of the 200 Small Pox cases, one had it a second time: of the 91 vaccinated, two had modified Small

Pox, — that is, a *mild* and *altered* form of the disease. These were found sleeping in the same bed, or living in the same room, with those labouring under the Small Pox; and 34 of the 91 vaccinated persons, be it recollected, were not vaccinated till the Small Pox was raging around them.

It will not escape the attention of the intelligent reader who may peruse Mr. Cross's interesting and valuable work, that, with Mr. Moore and myself, he found the great majority of persons, who had received the modified Small Pox after vaccination, exhibiting only, on their arms, *one pustule in each case*.

Before I proceed to the statement relative to Small Pox, I think, as that disease has once more visited this town, that I cannot introduce my remarks better, than by giving that short description of Frome and its neighbourhood, which is contained in my Pamphlet on Typhus Fever, in order to shew how readily an infectious disease may spread amongst us.

Description of Frome.

Frome stands upon several hills, in the midst of a well wooded country, beautifully diversified with hill and dale. It is from three to six hundred feet above the level of the sea. The soil every where consists of light clay resting upon beds of lime and sand stone, so that water is not long retained upon its surface. It being neither in the neighbourhood of lakes, morasses, or rhines, an intermittent rarely happens. The River Frome is well calculated to carry off all the impurities of the town: it is never completely stagnant, even in the dryest summer, except when from the scarcity of water it is husbanded for the mills, and then it is suffered to pass off before it can become offensive. Its streamlets derive their origin from springs, which without spreading over a large surface and losing themselves in the earth, soon terminate in the river. The lands are mostly divided into small farms and being contiguous to good roads and but a short distance from Bath and several considerable towns, they are

well cultivated. In short we must turn our eyes from the neighbourhood to the *state of the town itself* in search of the probable causes of Typhus; and here although the extraordinary improvements which the central and more frequented parts of it have of late years undergone, may well claim the approbation of the casual passenger, yet those occupied by the great mass of its poorer population still retain all their original inconveniencies and filthiness. The width of the principal streets, the neatness and even elegance of many of the houses, the display of architecture in the public buildings, form a wide contrast with those parts of Frome which are seldom seen but by the manufacturing poor, the parochial surgeon, and those benevolent persons who are in the habit of visiting the distressed. The upper part of Frome consists of numerous narrow streets and lanes, confined courts and entries, and blind alleys. These, for the most part, are made up of a vast assemblage of low and confined tenements, many of which are occupied by several families, and are without out-lets, water, gouts, &c. The water in which vegetables are boiled, and all the offal of the poor, are thrown in front of their habit-

ations, to mingle with mud and every thing that is noisome. The Way-wardens without the assistance of several scavengers and dust-men in constant employ, cannot make a sufficient provision for so many and such accumulated nuisances. Even in Lisbon, which is avowedly one of the dirtiest cities in Europe, the filth is in some degree carried off by the common sewers, which disgusting as it may appear to us, are made to run an open course through the middle of its streets; or by the motley groups of dogs which in that city take their midnight and morning rounds in search of almost any thing, however gross, to allay their hunger. But here, (and Frome is by no means singular in this respect) animal and vegetable matter must lie in a state of putrefaction till they can mingle into earth and return to their elementary principles. Here the sun is permitted to exert his full power upon them, and the air which we inhale is to be impregnated with their noxious odours!

Hence it will be readily perceived that Small Pox, as well as Typhus, or any other infectious disease, when once established, par-

ticularly in the upper parts of Frome, may be expected to spread extensively, and with great fury.

Statement of Cases, with remarks thereon.

Several months since, Small Pox raged at Leighton, Wanstrow and Nunney, parishes adjoining each other and near this town. Soon after it appeared in the most populous parts of Frome, and, amidst a population of 12,000 persons, has attacked about 600, seventy-two of whom have died! Of this total population, (12,000) about 3,500 have been vaccinated, and of this number, 80, (as far as I have been able to learn) the great majority of whom had been but imperfectly vaccinated, contracted a disorder, consisting of eruptions, which either vanished in a few hours after their appearance, without arriving at what is called "a head," or, when they did proceed to little bladder-like formations, (vesicles) and to a mixture of these with pustules, disappeared in a few days, without being accompanied by that secondary fever, which renders Small Pox so

fatal. In short, with very few exceptions, the most important of such cases were milder than those of inoculated Small Pox; and bore a strong resemblance to Chicken Pox.

CASES.

Mr. Byard Sheppard, aged 17, eldest son of Mr. George Sheppard, Frome-field, when an infant, had been vaccinated by a Surgeon. *One* vesicle, only, was excited, out of which lymph was taken,—a common circumstance previous to the late improved practice of vaccination. A short time ago, that young gentleman was affected with symptoms of fever, pain in the stomach, &c. On the third day after this attack, numerous eruptions broke out, some of which, increasing, were filled with a transparent fluid; three or four subsequently became pustular, but all vanished in four days. Six of Mr. Sheppard's family who had been vaccinated many years since, were at this time inoculated for the Small Pox, without effect; so that they are, if possible, greater friends to vaccination than ever. I mention this because it has been said that they are in favour of Small Pox.

Mr. George Meares, third son of the late Mr. Meares, Wallbridge, Frome, aged 17, was vaccinated when an infant, by a Surgeon, who excited only *one* vesicle. A short time ago, this young gentleman was attacked with pain in the stomach, and fever. On the third day eruptions appeared, about 30 of which amounted to vesicles, and some few bore a resemblance to pustules; they all disappeared in three days.

Thomas Lidford, aged 14, son of the late Mrs. Dudden, Catherine Hill, was vaccinated when an infant, and has two marks on the left arm. A short time ago he was affected with moderate fever, which was succeeded on the third day by eruptions; some of these afterwards amounted to vesicles, and some few became pustular; but all vanished in seven days.

Mary Ann Stokes, daughter of Mr. J. Stokes, Sheppard's Barton, was vaccinated last summer, but a *pimple* only was excited. This child died of Small Pox, while two of the same family whose arms "rose better" after vaccination, have not been attacked.

Of eight children of Mr. R. Major, Sheppard's Barton, six have been affected; one with real Small Pox, the previous vaccination never having amounted to any thing more than pimples; the remaining five, with fever, followed by eruptions, which disappeared in three or four days.

Sarah Baily, aged 9, daughter of Mr. Baily, in Naish's-street, was vaccinated when eleven weeks old; has one mark on the arm, which was only seen by the vaccinator once. The pustule "did not rise so fine as usual." I saw this patient on the fifth day, when she had a general crop of pimples, which had been preceded by moderate fever, accompanied with nausea and vomiting. A large vesicle, slightly indented, appeared amongst smaller ones on the face and left arm; and, these in succession, on the right arm and legs. Sixth day; the vesicles on the face contain a yellow turbid fluid; the remaining, a fluid which is not quite so transparent as yesterday. Seventh and eighth days; vesicles terminating in light brown coloured scales. The pimples vanishing. The brother has been affected, in a similar, though in a milder manner.

Elizabeth Bird, aged 7 years and half, daughter of Mr. Jesse Bird, Pastry Cook, Catherine-Hill, was vaccinated seven years ago, and had one vesicle excited. Six months since, was attacked with slight fever, &c. which was succeeded by eruptions, a few of which became filled with a turbid fluid, and disappeared in a few days.

Sarah, sister of the above, aged ten months, who had been ill prior to, and at the time of, vaccination, and whose arm "did not rise well," was attacked three months afterwards with the usual symptoms, succeeded by eruptions, twenty-three of which became vesicular, and disappeared in a few days.

Maria Wills, aged 19, Lower Keyford, was vaccinated by a Surgeon fourteen years ago; was not seen by the Surgeon a second time; has a mark on each arm, but not circular; was affected in a similar manner to the above; the vesicles with a few pustules disappearing in about six days.

The brother, James Wills, who was vaccinated by a gentleman, not of the medical profession, fourteen years ago, was affected in a milder way than the sister; the vesicles not arriving at what are termed pustules, but dying away on the second day. These two cases occurred whilst Harriet Wills, a sister, laboured under a severe form of confluent Small Pox; she neither having been vaccinated nor inoculated.

William Wills, aged 15, who was vaccinated by the same gentleman, fourteen years ago, has resisted the influence of Small Pox.

James Turk, aged 14, near the Wills's, who was vaccinated about eight years ago, by the same gentleman, and seen only once by the vaccinator, and who has one circular mark on the arm, had a slight attack of fever, which ushered in on the fourth day, eruptions to the number of thirty, containing a yellowish fluid. These disappeared in a few days. Two other children of this family, who have been vaccinated, have resisted the influence of Small Pox; whilst three others have neither been vaccinated nor inoculated.

Sarah Palmer, aged 13, behind Catherine Hill, was vaccinated twelve years ago, by the gentleman already alluded to; has now been affected with headach, sickness and fever. Third day, eruptions appeared pretty generally but distinct, which became pustular, and scabbed, on the 13th day, leaving no scars, and without having been accompanied with secondary fever. Two children of this family, vaccinated by the same gentleman, have resisted the influence of Small Pox.

Sophia Allen, aged 19, Union Street, who was vaccinated seventeen years ago, by the above gentleman, and who had only one vesicle, has been affected with fever, &c. which preceded eruptions; these vanished on the third day. Three sisters of this family who had been vaccinated as above, have resisted the influence of Small Pox.

Abraham Withey, Union Street, was vaccinated by another gentleman, not of the medical profession, about fourteen years ago; has been affected with the above symptoms. On the third day eruptions broke out to the number of forty, which began to disappear in three days.

John Withey's, was a case of the same kind, whilst four others of this family who had been vaccinated, have resisted the influence of Small Pox.

Hester Adlam, aged 5 years and half, Blunt's Row, Keyford, was vaccinated five years ago, by a gentleman, not of the medical profession. He excited one vesicle in each arm; but did not see the case more than once afterwards. About four months ago she was attacked with fever, &c. which preceded eruptions; they disappeared in five days.

Sarah, was affected in like manner.

Henry Yerbury, aged 7, Broad-Street, vaccinated by the above gentleman, six years and half ago, had one vesicle,

which was seen only once ; has lately had a mild attack of fever, with eruptions on the fourth day ; these disappeared in five days.

Ann Chilcot, aged 17, was vaccinated, as above, 12 years ago ; had only one vesicle ; has lately been affected with the usual symptoms, and with eruptions, which disappeared on the eighth day, without secondary fever. Joseph, vaccinated, as above, has had this disorder in a milder form. The vaccinator only saw these children once, during the progress of the Cow Pox. Four children of the same family who have been vaccinated, remain perfectly well.

Elizabeth, John, Charles, and Ann Cox, vaccinated, as above, were affected with a mild form of the disorder, which disappeared in three or four days. A fifth child, who had neither been vaccinated nor inoculated, laboured under the Small Pox at the time that the others became disordered.

Martha Cox, aged 4 years and half, Badcox, was vaccinated by a Surgeon, and has since had a very mild attack of fever, with eruptions, which vanished in four days.

The sister, Sarah Cox, who was also vaccinated by a Surgeon, but who was taken back to him only once during the progress of the disease, has been affected with real Small Pox. Dec. 24, Headach, sickness and vomiting, strong fever accompanied with delirium. Third day eruptions came out on the back, face, body, and upper extremities, which became pustular. Secondary fever came on, and she died on the twelfth day.

Francis Witcombe, Trooper-Street, was vaccinated by a Surgeon, about ten months since ; had two vesicles, which were not seen by the vaccinator. Dec. 24, complained of the usual symptoms : eruptions disappeared on the seventh day. The brother William, who was vaccinated at the same time with Francis, but whose arm " rose finer," (to use the father's words,) has resisted the influence of Small Pox.

Martha Crees, aged 40, Trooper-Street, and her four sons, have also been affected with the usual symptoms. The eruptions disappeared in seven or eight days.

It is to be understood, that the eruptions, in most of the cases mentioned, either became vesicular, or vesico-pustular; that is, with vesicles, or "*watery heads*," or with a mixture of these with pustules, or "*mattery heads*."

In like manner, have the remaining persons to the number of 80, been affected; but I trust there is no necessity for swelling this little publication with a particular account of each.

With the exception of Sarah Cox, Badcox; who was only seen by the vaccinator *once*; and of Palmer's children, behind Catherine-hill, vaccinated in Canada, North America, by an old Surgeon, who probably knew but little of the regular progress of a genuine vaccine vesicle or pustule,—I have not been able to learn, that death has been occasioned by Small Pox after vaccination, in this town. Several deaths have been reported; but, on enquiry, I find that vaccination had not been performed previously to Small Pox. If, however, any death shall have happened in the town from Small Pox after vaccination, with which I am unacquainted, I suspect that, like Cox and Palmer's cases, the previous existence

of *genuine* Cow Pox may remain more than doubtful. Still, as in *real* Small Pox after *real* Small Pox, death may occur, so after genuine Cow Pox, that disease may destroy the patient. Upon this point, therefore, the two diseases are on a similar footing.

There is one case, however, that I must not omit mentioning; because it certainly was a case of real Small Pox after, apparently, genuine Cow Pox.

Ann Allen, aged 17, daughter of Mr. Samuel Allen, Dyer's Close Lane, was vaccinated sixteen years ago, by a Surgeon, who watched the progress of the disease, and approved of it. February 22, 1822, she had strong symptoms of fever, with vomiting, and was "light headed." Third day: eruptions appeared very generally; confluent on the face and feet. Tenth day: began to turn in the face, and, in two or three days after, on the body. I saw her, for the first time, on the sixteenth day of the eruption. Pustules nearly covered the whole of the body, most of which were falling into brown scabs, whilst those on the feet and ankle still contained matter: these last were flat and indented, and a few were of a greenish colour. The general health was, at this time, tolerably good, and the patient was down stairs. The sisters, Mary and Hester, who were vaccinated many years ago, were slightly influenced by the Small Pox; the eruptions becoming vesicular, and disappearing in three or four days. Mary, when vaccinated, had only one vesicle excited.

Such is an outline of cases, which with others of a very similar description, are to strike terror into the minds of the public! Small Pox raging and proving fatal in every part of Frome, the atmosphere every where impregnated with

the contagion, has, amidst 3,500 vaccinated persons, affected about 80, few of whom can be said to have been subjected to the *genuine* Cow Pox, or on whose arms, the progressive stages of the vaccine disease had been watched by a medical man: not one of whom was afflicted with real Small Pox, if Cox, Palmer, and Allen, be excepted; but merely with a disorder, milder than the inoculated Small Pox, under the most skilful management,—a disorder consisting of eruptions, or of vesicles, or what otherwise may be called a bastard disorder, consisting of a mixture of vesicles and pustules, which vanished in some hours, or with very few exceptions, *at a period before that at which real Small Pox could have arrived at its maturity.*

Of the above description, were those which happened six years ago, when so many died of natural Small Pox, in whom vaccination had been neglected. I well recollect seeing Mayho's children, Spring-Gardens, and others, said to be attacked with Small Pox. They were affected with vesicles, preceded by slight fever, which disappeared in a few days.

Dr. Thomson and others, term such cases varioloid disease; that is, not Small Pox, but *resembling* Small Pox.

SECTION 4.

SMALL POX INOCULATION SHEWN TO BE A DISGRACEFUL AND FATAL PRACTICE.

THE Small Pox is certainly rendered much milder by inoculation; and, when inoculated persons, are treated according to the plan of the Suttons and Baron Dimsdale, or, in other words, according to the cooling treatment,—only one individual dies in about 300; but the prejudices of old women are not to be overcome; they are neither to be led nor driven. Hence the *hot* treatment is still adopted in Small Pox. They say that children should be kept very warm, and warm and stimulating liquors given to encourage the growth of pustules. They are not aware that the more numerous the pustules, the greater will be the secondary fever, and the absorption of the poison from them into the constitution. And, would to heaven! that Small Pox inoculation were not accompanied

with further mischief. Alas! this disease is not like Cow Pox; *it* is infectious, while the latter can only be propagated by inoculation; the one can be communicated through the medium of the air; the other only by the actual insertion of the vaccine (as is done by the lancet, or while milking); the one covers the whole body with pustules; the other only produces a pustule where the vaccine is inserted. Singular as it may appear to many, it is really true, that thousands of persons are not aware of the above great and important difference between the two diseases. The Small Pox being infectious, spreads readily from those who have been inoculated, to those who have not; and it has been proved by Sir Gilbert Blane, (an eminent and experienced Physician) and others, that more have died of Small Pox since the introduction of inoculation, than before that event: so that, although this practice has been beneficial to the *few*, it has been destructive to the *many*; and instead of its having been, *on the whole*, a fortunate event, it has been the reverse. This may be illustrated in a familiar way. Suppose in a town, consisting of 12,000 inhabitants, medical men were to inoculate in

one year, 300; each of these would furnish a focus, whence the disease would spread to a great number, and these again to a multitude, and still the infection acquiring strength as it passes on, (if I may so speak) misery, disfigurement, and death, would increase in proportion to the multiplied instances of this foul and loathsome distemper. In other words, if the disease is to be spread by inoculation, as well as in what has been called the natural way, it is clear that it would spread more extensively than it would, if left to propagate itself by one only of these two means. I am speaking of the disastrous effects which this disease will have on the population at large, when propagated both naturally and by inoculation, attributing a great increase of the evil, to the practice of inoculation. I am not condemning this practice, when it *existed before the discovery of vaccination*; because, as self preservation is the first law of nature, so that practice, when it was found to lessen the natural violence of the disease, was very properly had recourse to; notwithstanding, on the *whole*, the evil was increased, in consequence of the farther extension of Small Pox. It being utterly impossible, that all children can be inoculated at

the same time, so neither can parents be brought to think alike, as to the period of life, at which the child shall be inoculated, or as to whether it shall be inoculated at all. Therefore thousands will not only be infected with the disease from those who are inoculated, but also from those who are labouring under natural Small Pox. Thus it is, that many have fallen, after much suffering, into the grave, whilst vaccination would have saved almost every one of them.

Still, many individuals will have their children inoculated, reckless of the consequences; and even respectable medical men will occasionally inoculate, rather than that their less scrupulous brethren should deprive them of their patients.

The other day, I put a strong case to Mr. Surgeon Moore, who (as I have already had occasion to remark) is at the head of the National Vaccine Establishment; and who, therefore, must, from his extensive opportunities, be thoroughly acquainted with every point which bears on the subject of this Treatise. I well knew what his answer would be; but I obtained it for

the satisfaction of many who may, perhaps, think me wrong in refusing, *in every instance*, to inoculate, except by way of test after vaccination. But to return: I put it to Mr. Moore, whether,—in the case of Small Pox raging violently and *very extensively*, in a populous town, and of parents being determined not to have their children vaccinated,—a Surgeon would be justified in inoculating generally? To this he replies:

“Surely it cannot be a question, whether the scientific Surgeon should exercise his art according to his own judgment; or submit to do that by the urgency of the ignorant, which his judgment disapproves of.

“Experience has clearly proved, that the mortality of Small Pox has been increased, instead of being diminished, by variolous inoculation: consequently the Surgeon has no pretence for yielding to the urgency of the prejudiced.”

How has the Royal College of Surgeons acted in this matter, as well as other medical authorities of the first eminence? In 1813, the College came to a resolution NOT TO INOCULATE; which was renewed in 1820; and again on the 12th ultimo.

“ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON.

We, the President, Vice-President, and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London; deeply impressed with the many fatal instances of Small Pox which daily occur in the Metropolis, and in various parts of the kingdom; assured that such events are, in a great degree, consequences of the support and propagation of that disease by inoculation; and unshaken in our confidence of the efficacy of vaccination, in exterminating the Small Pox; and from a sense of duty to the community, hereby renew the engagement, entered into by the Court of Assistants, in 1813, *not to inoculate Small Pox*; but to pursue, and to the utmost of our power promote, the practice of vaccination. And we earnestly recommend to all the members of the College, similar engagements; convinced that the entire extinction of Small Pox would be the happy result of the suppression of inoculation of that disease, and the universal adoption of vaccination.”

This document is signed by the following eminent Surgeons :

Sir Everard Home, Bart. President.
Sir William Blizard, } *Vice-Presidents.*
Henry Cline, Esq.
Sir David Dundas, Bart.
Sir Astley Cooper, Bart.
Sir Anthony Carlisle,
Sir Ludford Harvey,
G. Chandler,
T. Foster,
J. Heaviside,
William Norris,
J. Adair Hawkins,
F. Knight.
William Lynn,
John Abernethy,
William Lucas,
T. Chevalier,
John Gunning,
H. Leigh Thomas,
R. C. Headington,
Robert Keate, Esqs.

Lincoln's Inn Fields, the 12th day of April 1822.”

The following eminent Physicians and Surgeons who form the Board of the National Vaccine Establishment; viz. Sir Henry Halford, Bart. Doctors Frampton, Hume, Badham, and Lloyd; Sir Everard Home, Bart. Sir William Blizard, and Henry Cline, Esq. in their last Report to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department, say;—

“ We cannot forbear to express our unqualified disapprobation of those Medical Practitioners, who, knowing well that vaccination scarcely occasions the slightest indisposition,—that it spreads no contagion,—that, in a very large proportion of cases, it affords an entire security against the Small Pox,—and, in almost every instance, is a protection against danger from that disease,—are yet hardy enough to persevere in recommending the insertion of a poison, of which they cannot pretend to anticipate either the measure or the issue.”

I have said thus much on the practice of inoculation, not only to shew why it is that those Practitioners who refuse to inoculate, are justified in doing so; but also, to convince my

readers, that the first medical authorities in Great Britain, view it with abhorrence, renounce it — *not in part* — but *altogether*; and both seriously and earnestly recommend vaccination to be bestowed on every living soul; in order that a loathsome and frightful disease, which has been the scourge of mankind, may henceforward be known only in the writings of historians, and of the sages of medicine!

SECTION 5.

SCROFULA, ETC. CANNOT BE GRAFTED ON THE HUMAN
CONSTITUTION WITH EITHER SMALL POX
OR COW POX.

IT has been supposed, that Scrofula, or King's Evil, Humours, and Eruptions, are frequently introduced into the human system with Cow Pox. This is a great mistake; and mistakes in medicine, must ever be made by those who speculate upon that great art and science, unless previously bred to it. A man may make himself tolerably conversant with the principles of law, and the doctrines of religion, even by reading; but he cannot attain a knowledge of medicine in this way. Nay, medical men themselves, will, through life, be comparatively ignorant of what is most essential to the right understanding of disease, and consequently of its cure, unless they shall have first well and thoroughly become acquainted with the struc-

ture of man, who has been “so fearfully and wonderfully made.” Without this previous knowledge, no Physician, no Surgeon, can comprehend the functions which the various and complicated organs of which man is composed, have to perform; much less can he understand the true seat and nature of diseases to which those organs are liable. Even the watchmaker must understand the mechanism of the watch, before he can explain its movements, or repair it.

Now Scrofula or King’s Evil, Humours, and Eruptions, cannot be propagated with either Small Pox or Cow Pox. Nay, Scrofula itself cannot be introduced into the human system, even by taking a lancet dipped in a scrofulous ulcer or abscess, and then inserting it into any part of the body.

Mr. Kortum (*De Vitio Scrofuloso*, p. 218) attempted to “transfer Scrofula from one person to another by inoculation; but, although he took great pains to insert the matter completely, and although he repeated the experiment frequently, yet all his attempts failed of success, as no disease was communicated, nor even any evident

irritation excited at the place where the matter was inserted. All apprehension of Scrofula being propagated by contagion or contact, appears, therefore, to be a groundless prejudice."

Surely every one must know that although this disease will pass from parent to child, it is not to be communicated by contact. The Small Pox, Cow Pox, Measles, &c. will propagate each a disease of *its own peculiar kind, and no other*; each reigns distinctly and exclusively; neither claims union with the other, nor with any known disease. If this had not been the case, Scrofula would have infested the body of every vaccinated and of every inoculated individual, since vaccine and Small Pox virus must have been frequently taken from Scrofulous subjects for the purpose of propagation. Diseases, however, which are lurking in the body, may be brought into action by Small Pox, Measles, and Cow Pox, but cannot be propagated with them; and the former by occasioning very great disturbance to the constitution, is far more capable of rousing into activity eruptive disorders and humours, to which the body, particularly during infancy, is liable, than either

Measles, Chicken Pox, or Cow Pox. And it is lamentable to reflect, not only on the multitude of persons in whom scrofula, eruptive disease, and humours, have been excited by Small Pox; but who have also been rendered blind and deaf by it.

Dr. Willan, so celebrated for his knowledge of diseases of the skin, is decidedly of opinion that all eruptions attributed to vaccination, have been “well known and fully described by medical authors, above a thousand years ago.” Dr. W. is also of opinion that vaccination does not increase the number of the old eruptive disorders, nor render them more obstinate; and, as a further proof than his own great experience can afford on this point, he has given returns of patients at the Carey-Street Dispensary, during four years, as communicated to him by Dr. Bateman; from which it is evident, that the proportion of such eruptions is not increased since the commencement of vaccination.— Those who may entertain a doubt on the subject of this Section, may consult the writings of Dr. Willan, Mr. Ring, and others on vaccination; and should they question the opinions of such

authors, still they must confess that Scrofula, Eruptions, and Humours, happen more frequently, and become more formidable, after Small Pox, than after Cow Pox.

The Surgeon will, at all times, be particularly careful to vaccinate from a patient who is free from Scrofula, Eruptions, and Humours; since he well knows, that although they cannot be propagated with Cow Pock, yet they will in a more or less degree, interfere with the genuine character of that disease.

SECTION 6.

THE COW POX CANNOT WEAR ITSELF OUT ; BUT, LIKE
SMALL POX, WILL BE MODIFIED BY PECULI-
ARITIES OF CONSTITUTION, SOURCES OF
SPURIOUS MATTER, ETC.

MANY persons suppose that Cow Pox will wear itself out,—that, in passing through myriads of individuals, the lymph may become so inactive, as to be unable to propagate a disease capable of resisting the influence of Small Pox. This is not only contrary to fact, but contrary to the history of morbid poisons. Two vaccine stations in London, have vaccinated since 1799, without having recourse to the cow. In India, half a million have been vaccinated from a source obtained in 1800: and, by experience, the vaccine has been found unaltered.

The above mentioned supposition is contrary to the history and progress of morbid poisons ; for each has been known to have been

capable of propagating itself, in all its original fulness, from the period of discovery to the present moment.

Persons, reasoning in the above manner, are tempted to believe it expedient to have their children vaccinated once in a certain number of years, lest the protecting power of Cow Pox, previously weakened in its passage from the cow through thousands of human constitutions, should not be able to exert itself against the occurrence of Small Pox, for more than a few years in each individual. Now, besides that the arguments to be drawn from the history and progress of morbid poisons, are against this supposition; it is well known, that Small Pox has been resisted by the great bulk of those who have been vaccinated upwards of twenty years; and that those who contracted the Cow Pox in milking, have almost all been free from Small Pox, during the remainder of their lives. Dr. Jenner and others, have inoculated many persons after they have been vaccinated the above mentioned distance of time, without being able to propagate the Small Pox in them. Hence, when the Cow Pox has been properly introduced into the system,

the occurrence of Small Pox is RARELY to be apprehended during the natural life of that person whose system has been thus affected. This fact not only exposes the folly of FREQUENTLY vaccinating the same individual; but shews that vaccination does not require the test of time to stamp its value.

That Cow Pox is to be modified by certain peculiarities of constitution, may be observed by the duration and different appearances in the vesicles and pustules excited by vaccination; and the same may be observed in Small Pox; by the duration, number, size, and appearance of the vesicles and pustules in different patients. It is this peculiarity of constitution which, by giving rise to some deviation from the true nature and progress of the vaccine and of Small Pox, which not only renders persons liable to Small Pox after vaccination, but also to Small Pox after Small Pox: *and it is the lymph and matter taken from such imperfect vesicles and pustules which constitutes much of the spurious lymph and matter with which persons have been both vaccinated and inoculated.*

To avoid vaccinating persons with spurious lymph, it should always be procured from a

skilful Surgeon, who will never take it but from a perfect vesicle, the progress of which he will mark with care. In the event of the vesicle becoming irregular, he will condemn the source whence lymph was taken, and cause the patients who might have been vaccinated therefrom, to be *tested by a second vaccination.*

Of twenty-four poor children whom I have lately vaccinated, only two had the disease in a genuine form; the pustules in the remaining twenty-two, having scabbed between the third and seventh day. I have this moment vaccinated them for the second time. Now supposing these twenty-two cases had not been brought back to my surgery for inspection, they would have been liable to Small Pox, and their parents, not knowing the difference between a perfect and imperfect vesicle or pustule,—a spurious or a genuine one,—would have trumpeted such cases forth as instances of Small Pox after Cow Pox.

Many years ago, I had an opportunity of seeing some thousand cases of vaccination, at the Bristol Dispensary, and seldom noticed a failure. *Two or three vesicles were generally excited in each patient.*

My late uncle, one of the Surgeons to the Bristol Infirmary, and his son, the present Mr. Morgan Yeatman, have vaccinated above 10,000 persons, among whom they rarely met with an instance of Small Pox. They seldom excited less than three or four vesicles in each person, and generally *tested their patients by a second vaccination* on the fourth or fifth day. They occasionally procured lymph from Mr. Fuister, Surgeon, of Thornbury, near Berkeley, (Dr. Jenner's late residence) a gentleman well acquainted with the genuine vaccine vesicle, as it occurs in the cow, from which animal he had a good opportunity of obtaining lymph, among the large dairy farms in the neighbourhood. Here, again, great skill and caution are to be used; for it was not without great difficulty,—such difficulty indeed, that it had well nigh rendered the discovery abortive,—that Dr. Jenner became first acquainted with the *particular kind of vesicle*, AMONG OTHERS OF A DIFFERENT NATURE in the cow, whence *genuine lymph* is to be selected for the purpose of vaccination. If lymph be taken from a wrong or imperfect vesicle in the cow, or from an imperfect one in the human being, a spurious disease is produced, and perhaps perpetuated.

SECTION 7.

IMPERFECT VACCINATION ; INDIFFERENCE OF PARENTS TO VACCINATION ; VACCINE INSTITUTION IN FROME.

THE vaccine disease is of so mild a character that neither skill, care, nor attention, seems to have been thought necessary by the majority of mankind in conducting it. This has been a great evil, for to it may be attributed all the instances of imperfect vaccination.

If a rash, or a few pimples, much more other disorders, shall happen to persons at the period of vaccination, the Cow Pox, in such cases, will be materially interfered with, and often so altered in its nature, as not to be depended upon. If *one* pustule only, be produced, instead of three or four ; and particularly if that

pustule be opened or broken, it cannot always be depended upon. If the red circles around the pustules be wanting, or be irregular in their formation, or of an improper colour, the pustules cannot be depended upon. If the pustules be too rapid in their progress, or become so much inflamed, as to constitute what is commonly called a "bad arm," they cannot be depended upon. And lastly, not to multiply all the irregularities arising either from spurious lymph, or from peculiar states of the constitution at the period of vaccination; if the scabs into which the pustules incrustate be of a bright amber colour, the vaccine cannot be depended upon. It follows then, that vaccination should not only be left in the hands of surgeons; but the vaccinated *should in every instance, be seen by them frequently during the progress of the disease.*

Of thirty-two children whom I have vaccinated within the last fortnight, only two have been brought back to me for inspection! How is it possible that I can tell whether the disease has been perfect in its progress; and yet if any of these children should become affected with Small Pox, they will serve to strengthen

the prejudices entertained against vaccination, although the Cow Pox may have been imperfect in every such instance. Thus it is that nine persons out of ten act, after their children have been vaccinated gratuitously; the lower order stupidly imagining, if a pustule does but rise, that the Cow Pox has been perfectly introduced into the constitution.

In consequence of vaccination, Small Pox is much limited in its ravages, and for a season, not to be found among us; but does this afford a proper reason why parents should neglect to have their children vaccinated? Does this indifference to the lives of their offspring indicate a regard for them? The upper classes of society in almost every instance, cause their babes to be vaccinated; and yet it cannot be supposed that they love their offspring better than their poorer neighbours. Why are not the infants of the poor vaccinated, as well as those of the rich? Why are they suffered to live from three or four weeks old to as many years, without receiving the benefits of vaccination, seeing from the very worst view of the subject, that vaccination will lessen the fury of the Small Pox? Why wait

till this horrid disease shall cause the tortured, the dying, and the dead, to frighten persons into vaccination. If parents be not devoid of common sense, common feeling, or common love for their children, they will at all times take their infants to the Surgeons to be vaccinated, as regularly as they do, I presume, to the minister of religion to be baptized; and that their children may not be destroyed or disfigured by the Small Pox, they should confer on them the benefits of vaccination, at a *very early* period of life.

That the poor may receive the benefits of vaccination, I have lately established a vaccine institution, to which all may be brought for this purpose, on every Tuesday and Friday, at nine o'clock: there is not, however, a practitioner in Frome, who will not vaccinate the poor gratuitously, upon proper application being made at their respective Surgeries.

Children may be vaccinated *at the tenderest age*, as must be known to all those who have witnessed the astonishing mildness with which Cow Pox enters into the human constitution.

How many have been vaccinated at a few days old? Visiting, in my professional capacity, many children afflicted with, and even dying of Small Pox, I have lately vaccinated my own son, at the age of eight days, lest he should be destroyed by that disease; notwithstanding it is *very rarely* known to attack an infant before it shall attain the age of one month. For the same reason, the Rev. Mr. Harward has had his infant vaccinated, at twelve days old.

Generally speaking, children, if they be healthy, should be vaccinated between three and four weeks old; and earlier, in the event of much danger from Small Pox. Fortunate would it have been to mankind, had the great majority of infants been vaccinated at that age!

The origin of Small Pox is not known; but even supposing it, for a moment, to be the result of a certain condition of the atmosphere and soil, co-operating with a want of cleanliness, and with a peculiar state of the human body,—still, had the great majority of mankind been vaccinated, it could only have come forth from its hiding place, like the ignited air over a grave,—its cradle would have been its tomb!

TO CONCLUDE.

Many persons seem to have acted on the subject of vaccination, as though it were to have been *infallible*, notwithstanding they must have well known that there is nothing perfect under heaven. Fancying themselves deceived as to its infallibility, they consider themselves justified in acting as though they had been deceived in vaccination *altogether*. Such persons, being able to reason only on a very limited scale, will no doubt regard 80 instances of *supposed* failure out of 3,500 vaccinated persons, as fatal to the cause of vaccination; although had 500 such instances happened in Frome, as those which have been referred to in the "statement," the wise man, the christian, and the friend of humanity, would have found great reason to rejoice, that the remaining 3,000 had been spared the suffering and danger, consequent on Small Pox, while almost all who had contracted that disease after vaccination, had been subjected to it in the mildest manner. A person who will permit prejudice to prevail over reason in the manner which I have described, acts like a parent, who disinherits his child for a single fault, without appreciating the many excellent

qualities which that child may otherwise possess. To point out how far prejudice, in regard to this subject, will prevail over the minds, even of *educated* persons, I need only mention, that in a Pamphlet against vaccination, the author asserts that “a child at Peckham, after being inoculated with the Cow Pox, had its former natural disposition absolutely changed to the brutal, so that it ran upon all fours like a *beast*, bellowing like a *cow*, and butting with his head like a *bull*!” Dr. Rowley, also, during the early history of vaccination, published a book against it, to which is prefixed two engravings, one of the *mangy girl*, and the other of the *ox-faced boy*; and in a lecture to his pupils, he exhibited to them a lad, with an abscess on his face, on which occasion he gravely observed: “On this cheek you plainly perceive a protuberance, arising like a sprouting horn; another corresponding one will shortly spring up on the other side.; for the boy is gradually losing the human lineaments, and his countenance is transmuting into the visage of a cow.”!!

THE END

